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Boyd et al.

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(54) **WRITING DEVICE HAVING WRITING TIP AND STYLUS TIP**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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G06F 3/044 (2006.01)

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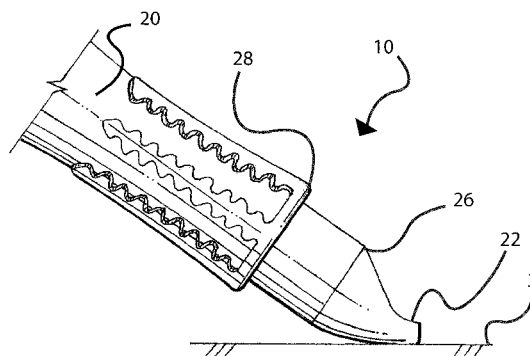
CPC **G06F 3/03545** (2013.01); **B43K 1/00**

(57)

ABSTRACT

A writing device for marking on a capacitive touch screen and a paper substrate is disclosed. The device features a writing tip deployable through a hole in a conductive rubber stylus tip. The stylus tip connects to a distal end of a shaft. The stylus tip may be held in place by a ring. Electric connection is formed from a human user, through the shaft, and to the stylus tip onto the touch screen when a sufficient contact patch is formed through pressing lightly on the stylus tip. The stylus tip may be coated with a protective material that adjusts the coefficient of friction and prevents carbon from depositing on the touch screen. The writing tip (e.g., pen or pencil) moves from a working position where it extends through a hole in the stylus tip to a position where it is disposed within a hollow cavity formed by the stylus tip.

19 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets



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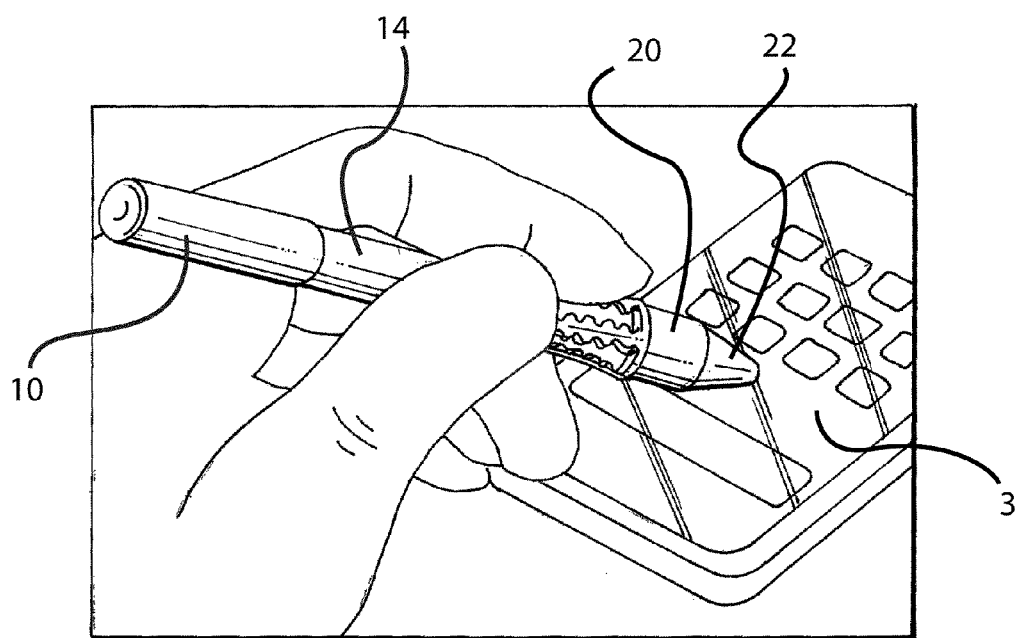


Fig.1

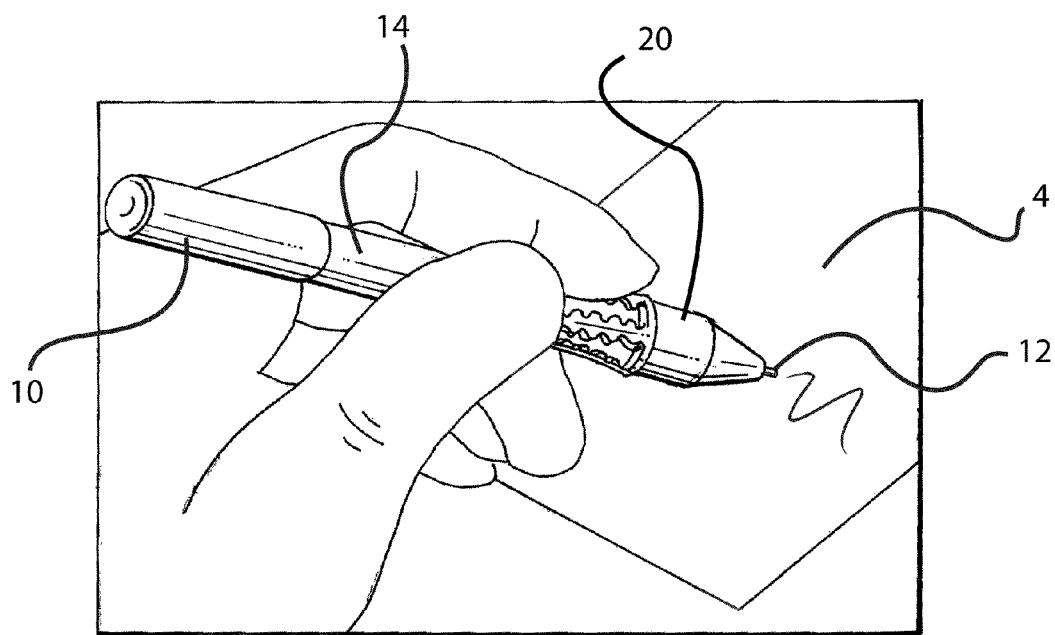
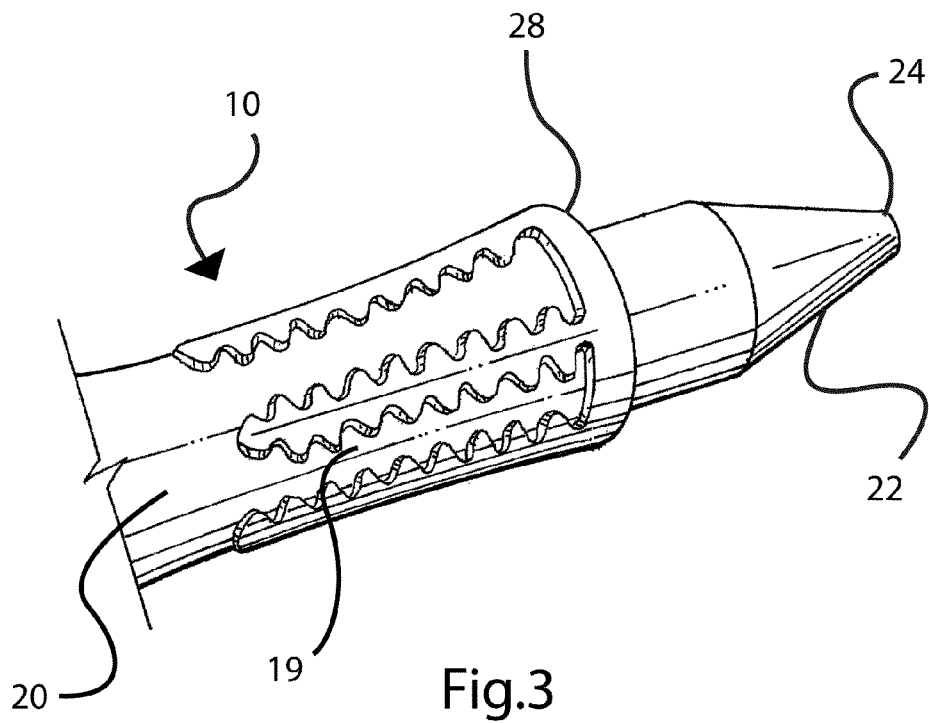
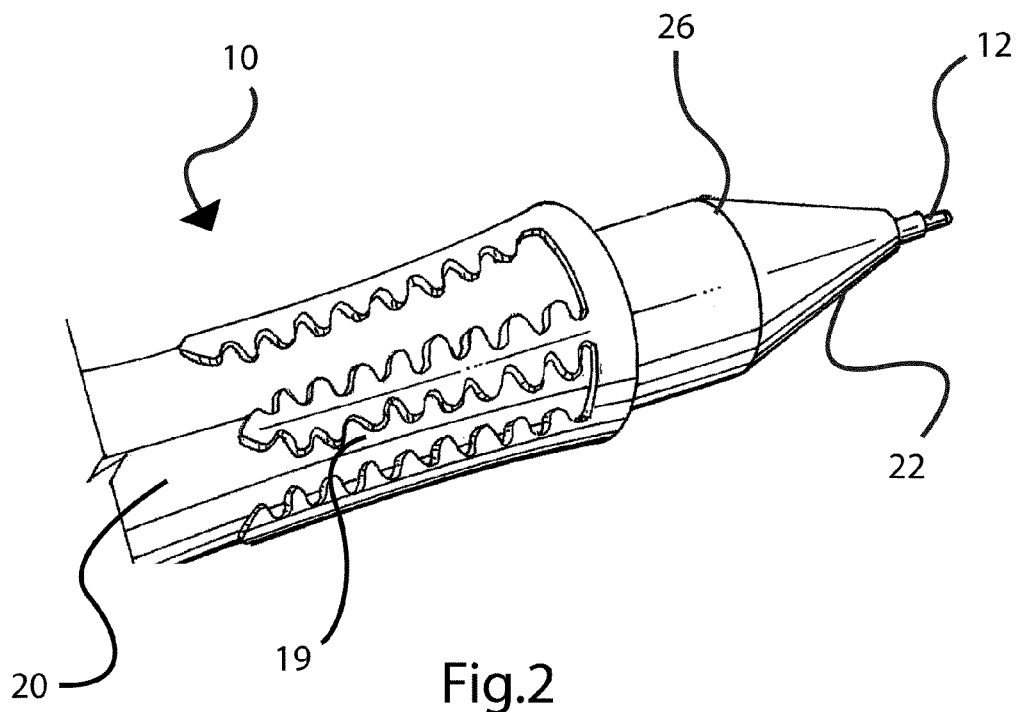
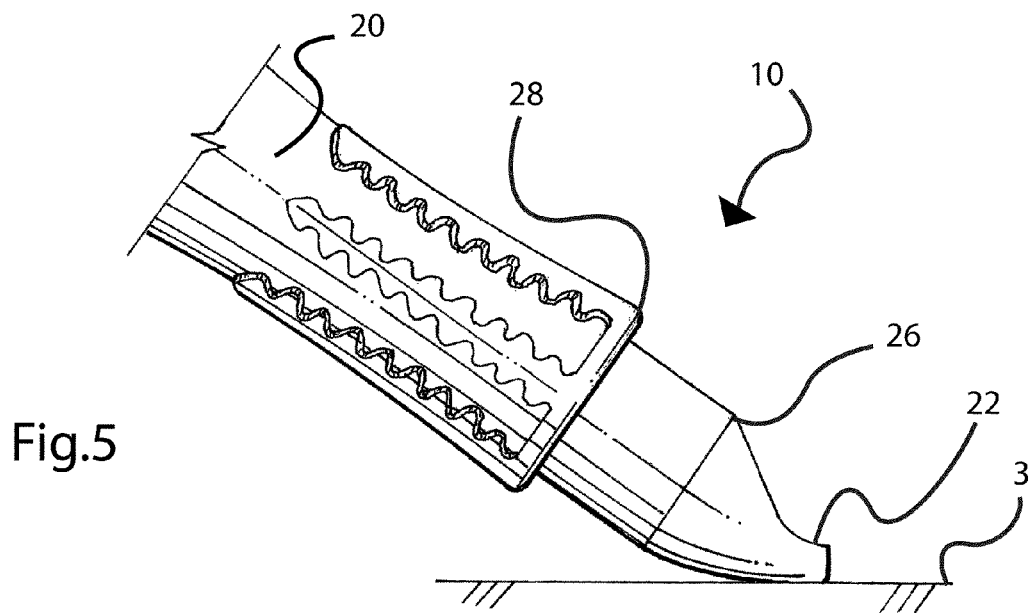
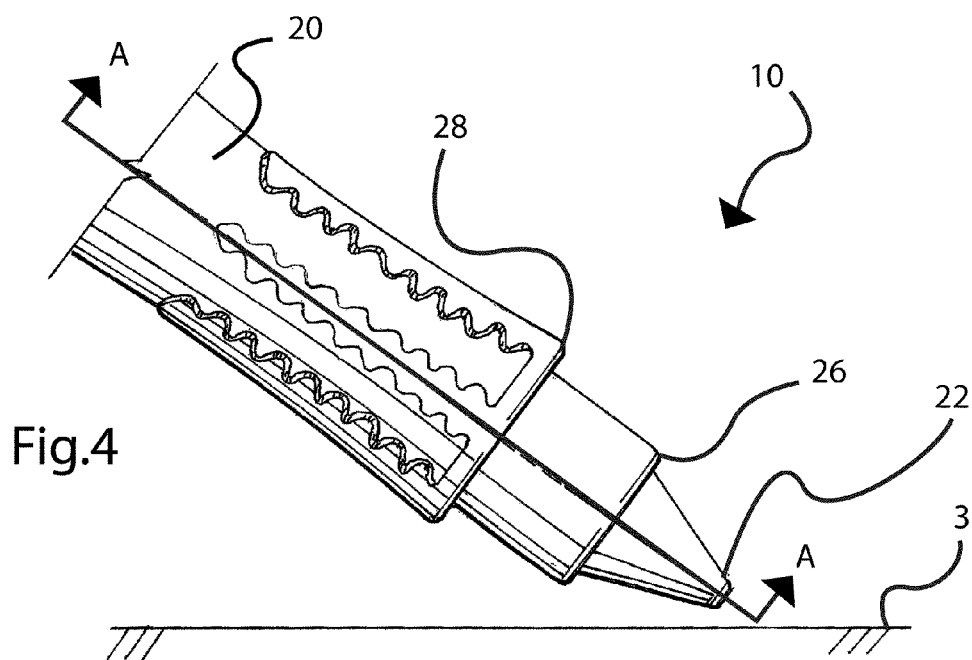


Fig.1A





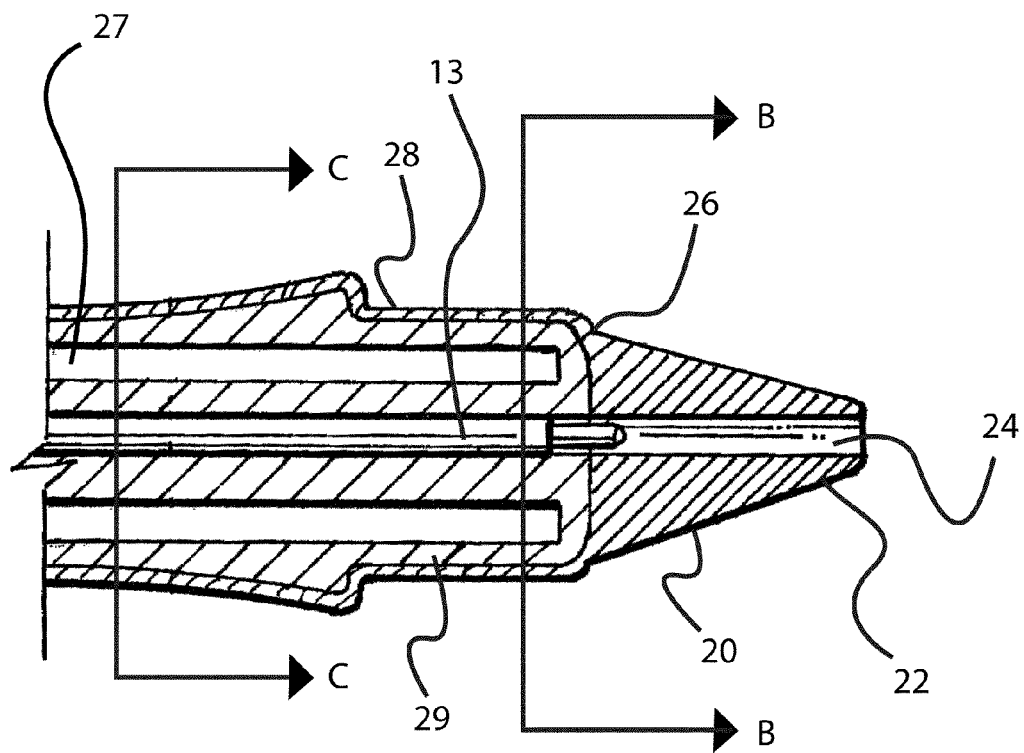


Fig.6

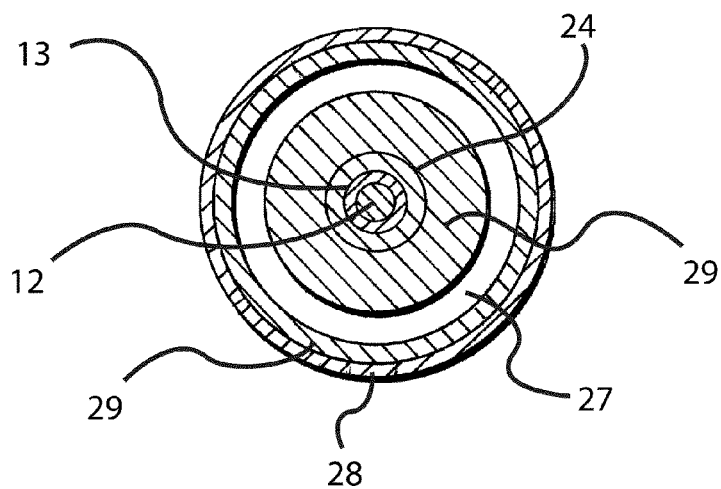


Fig.7

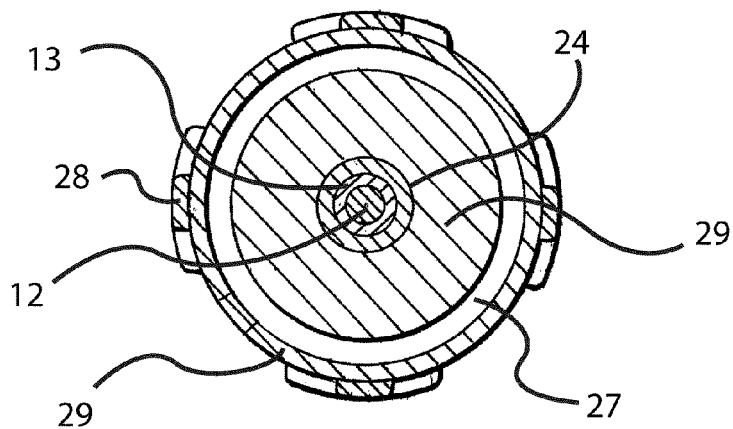


Fig.8

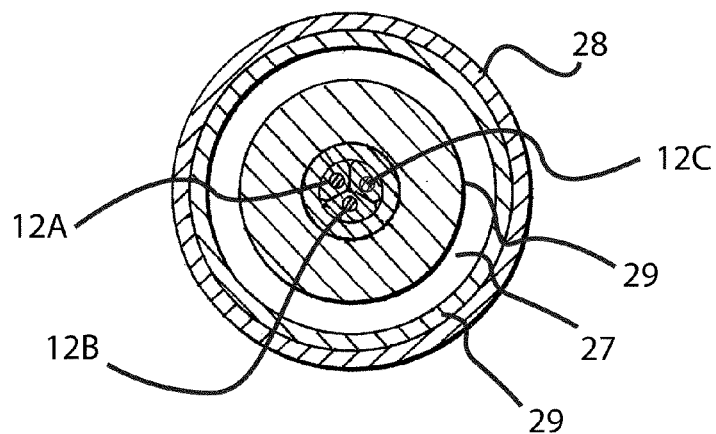


Fig.9

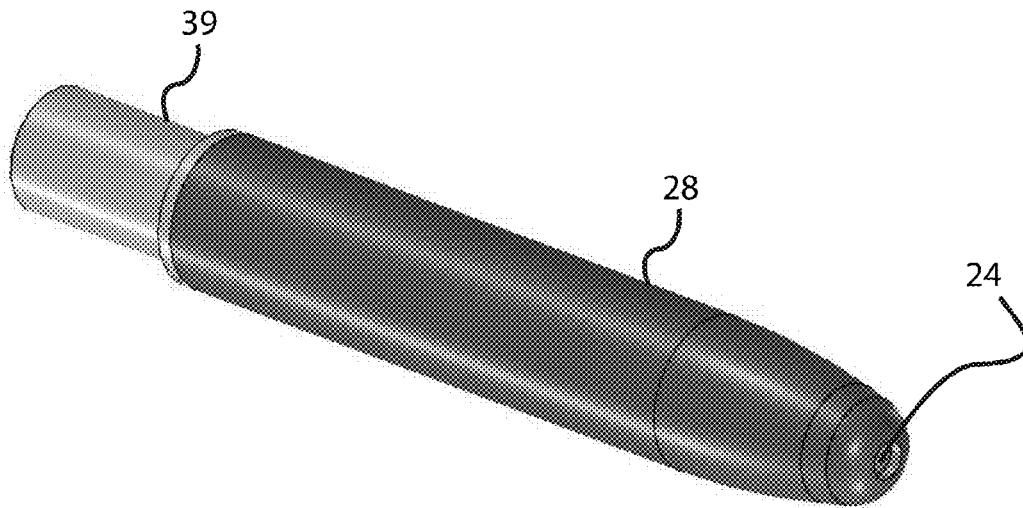
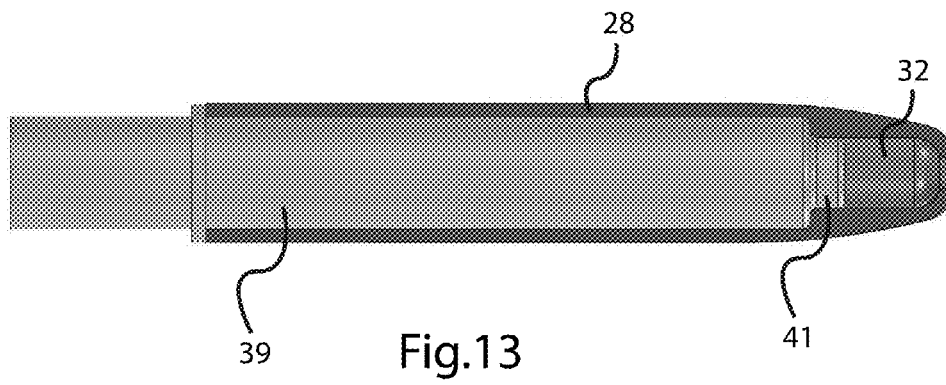
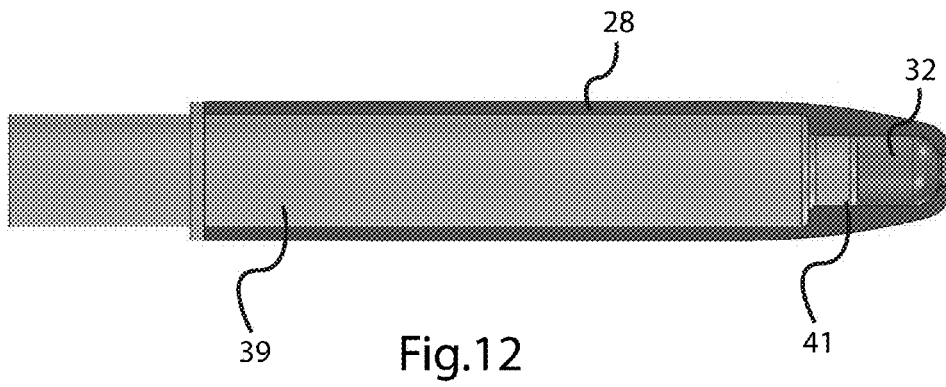
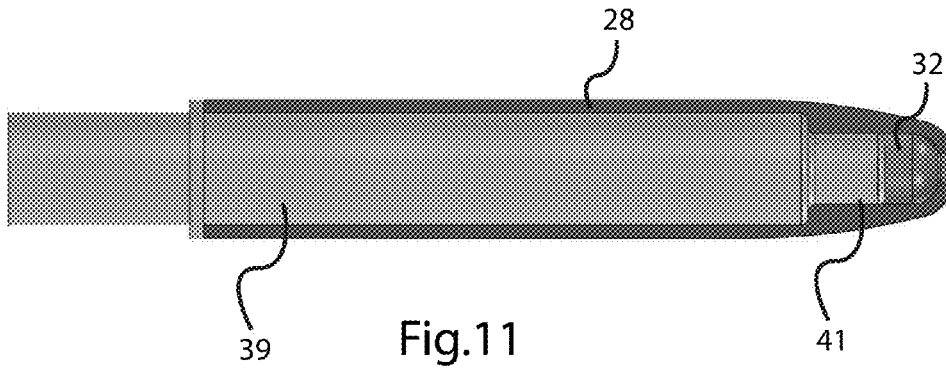
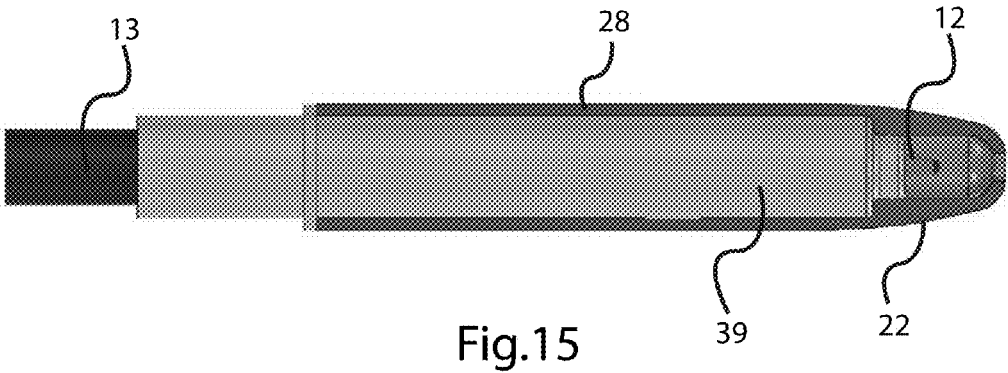
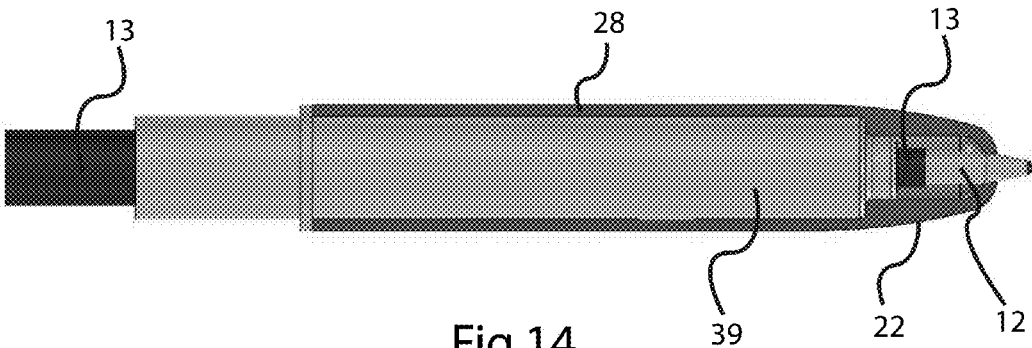
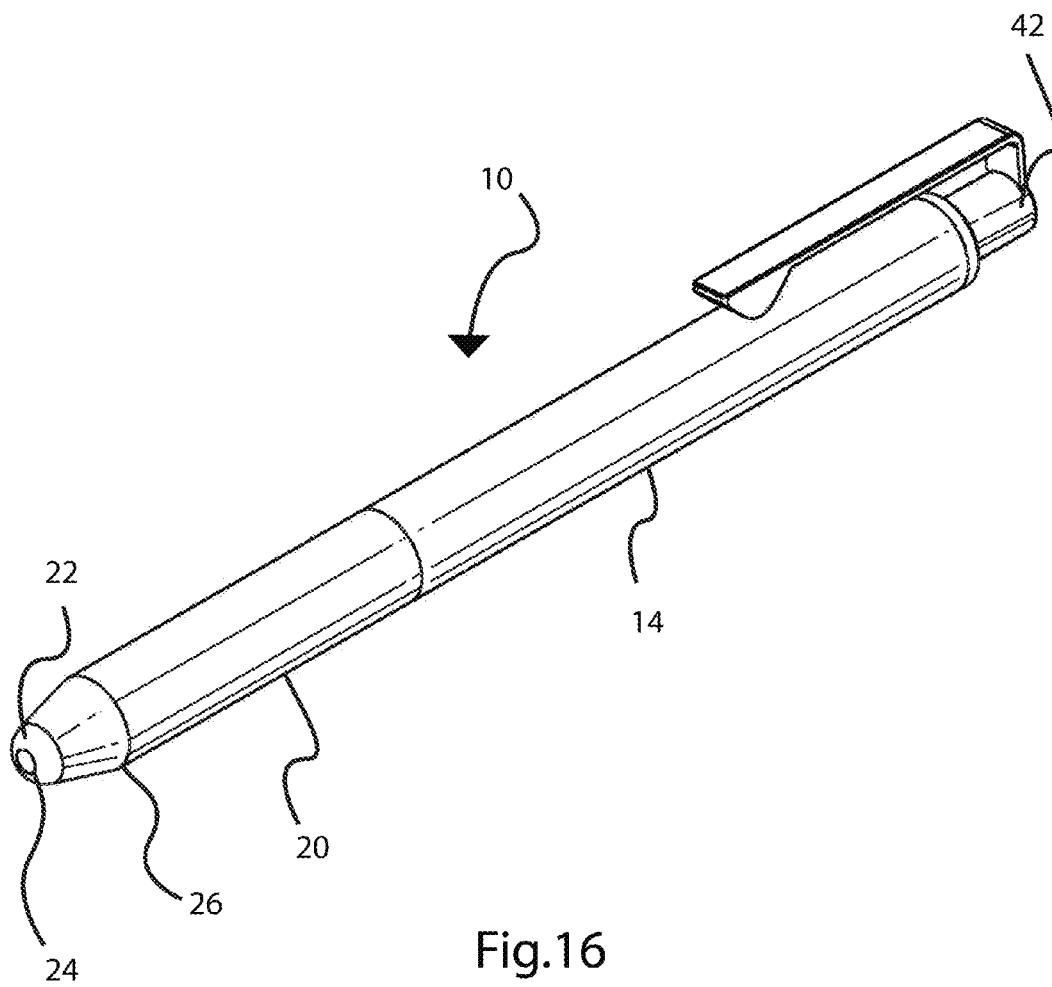


Fig.10







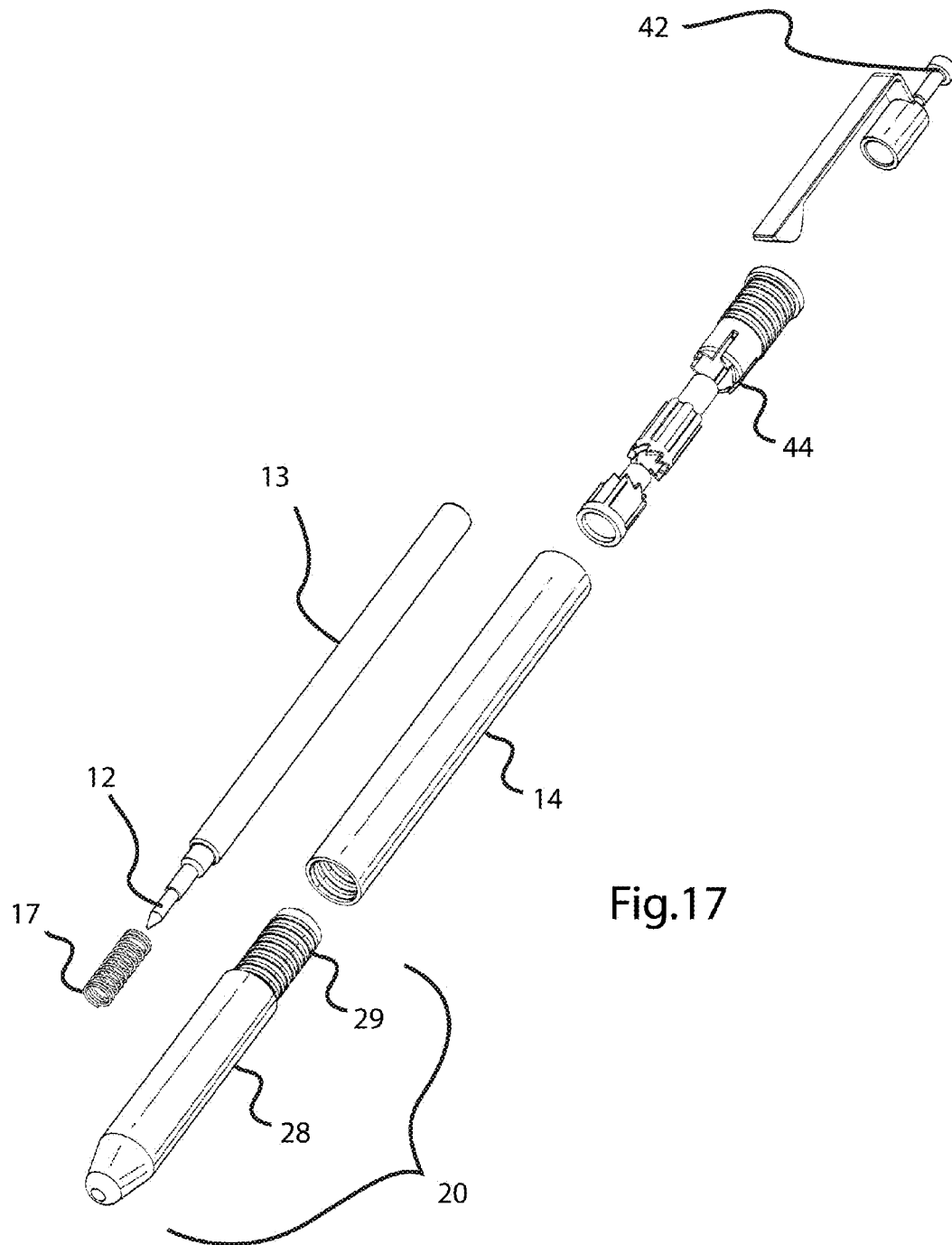


Fig.17

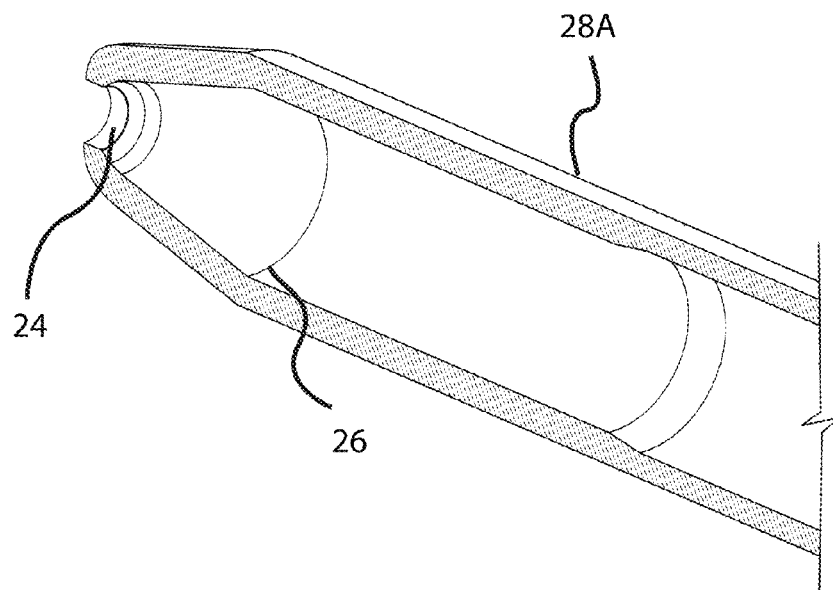
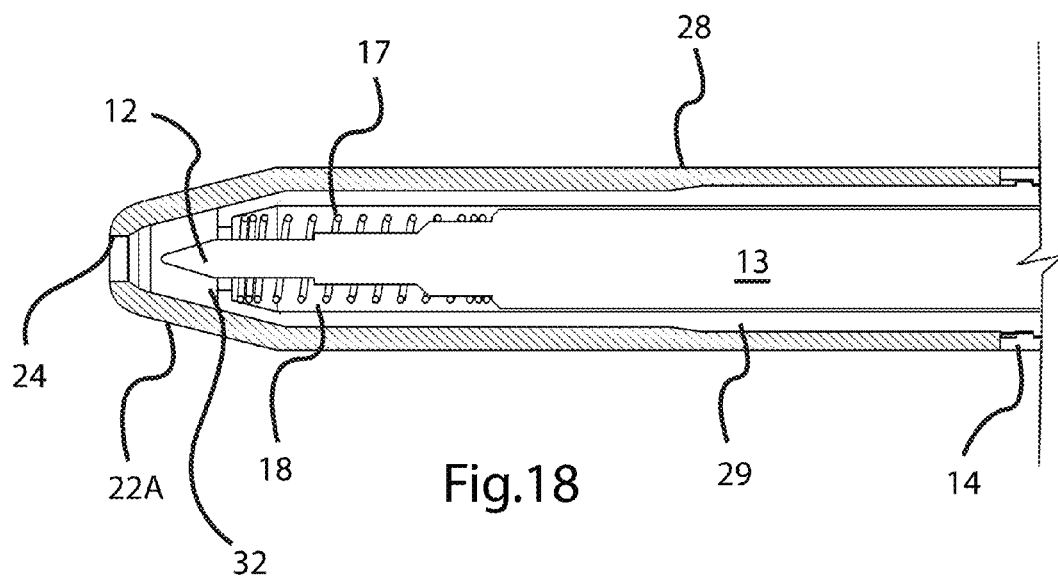
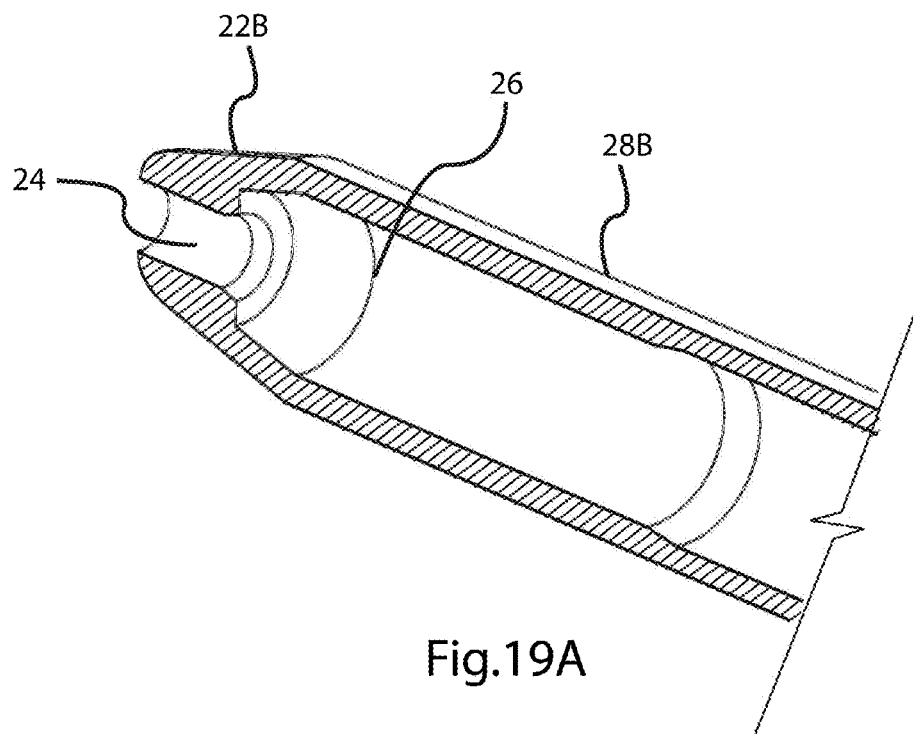
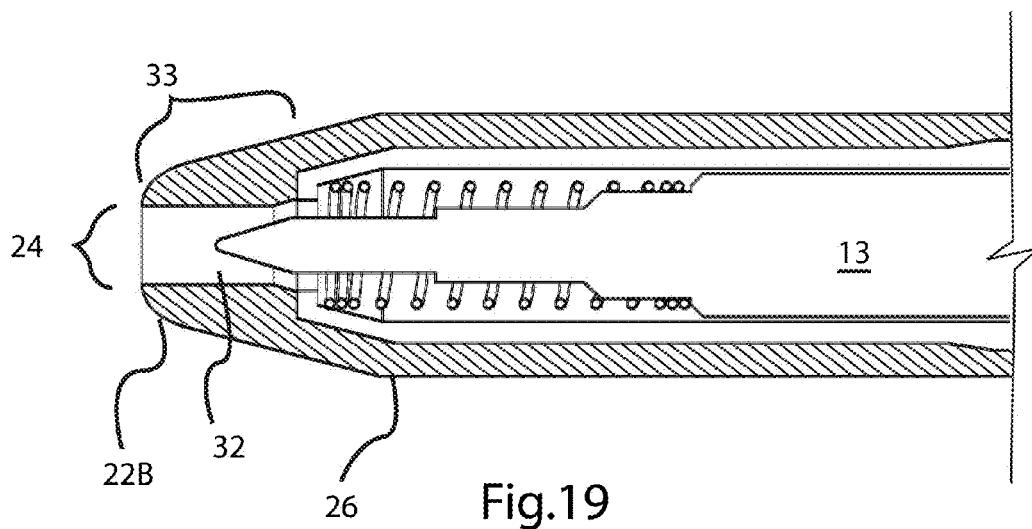


Fig.18A



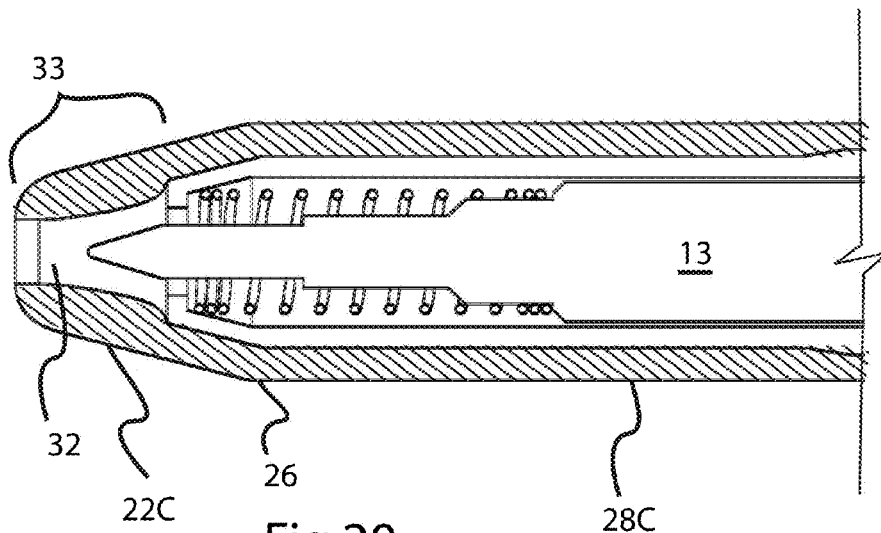


Fig.20

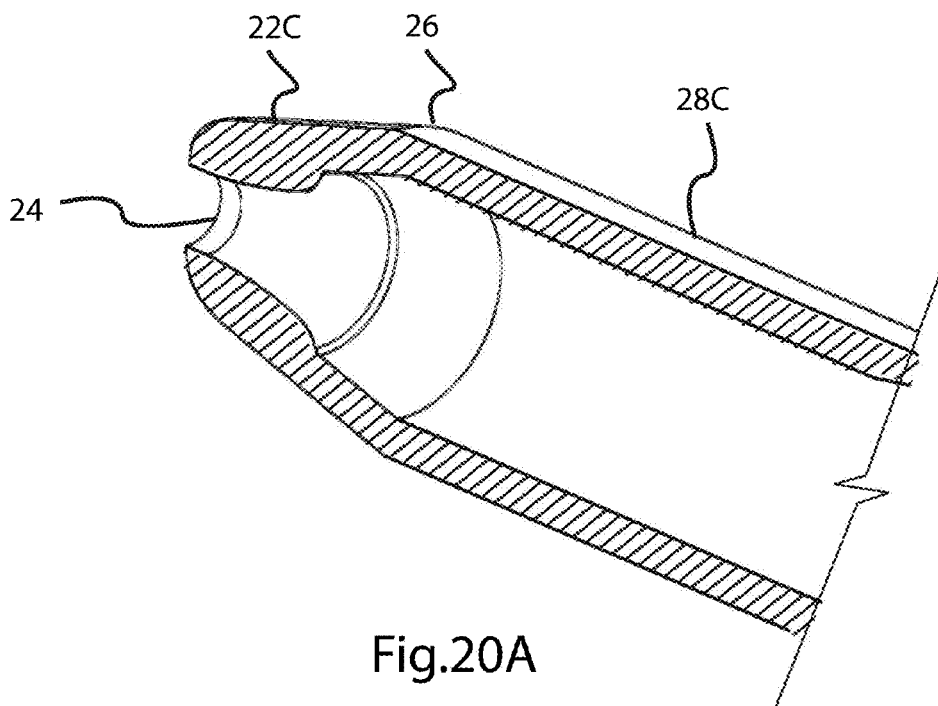


Fig.20A

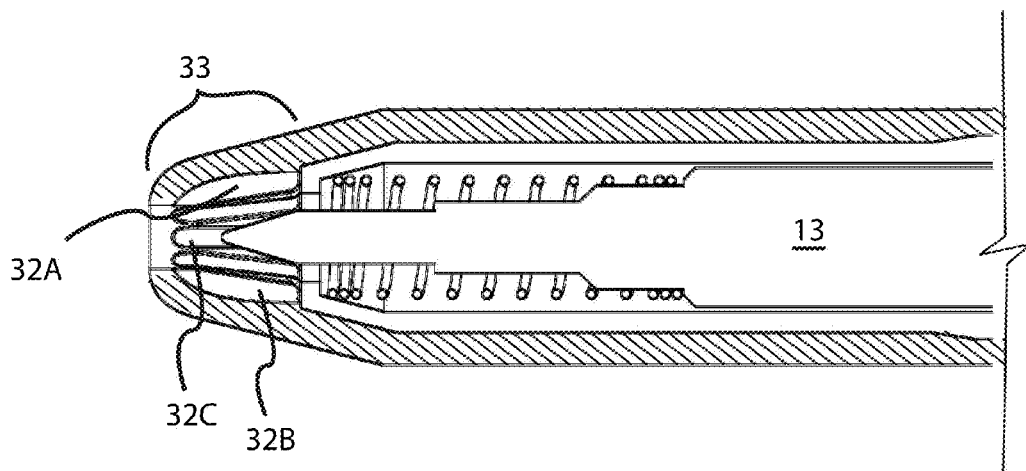


Fig.21

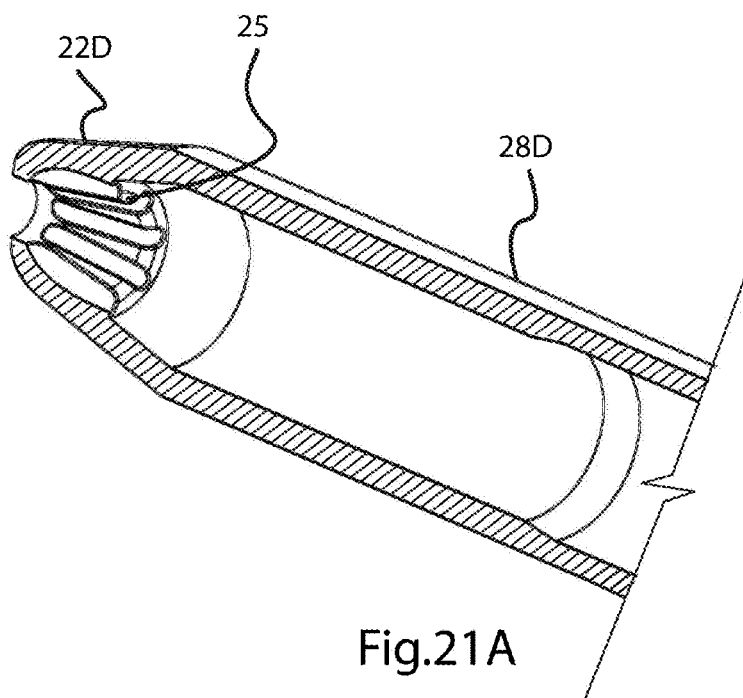
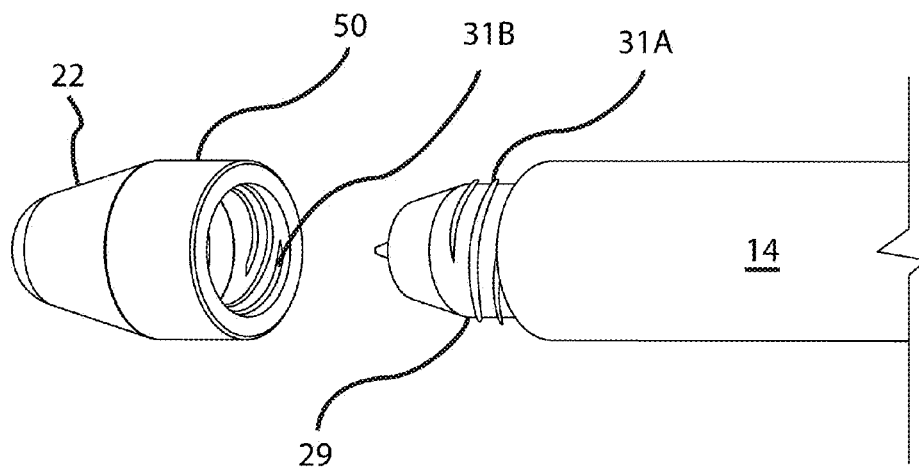
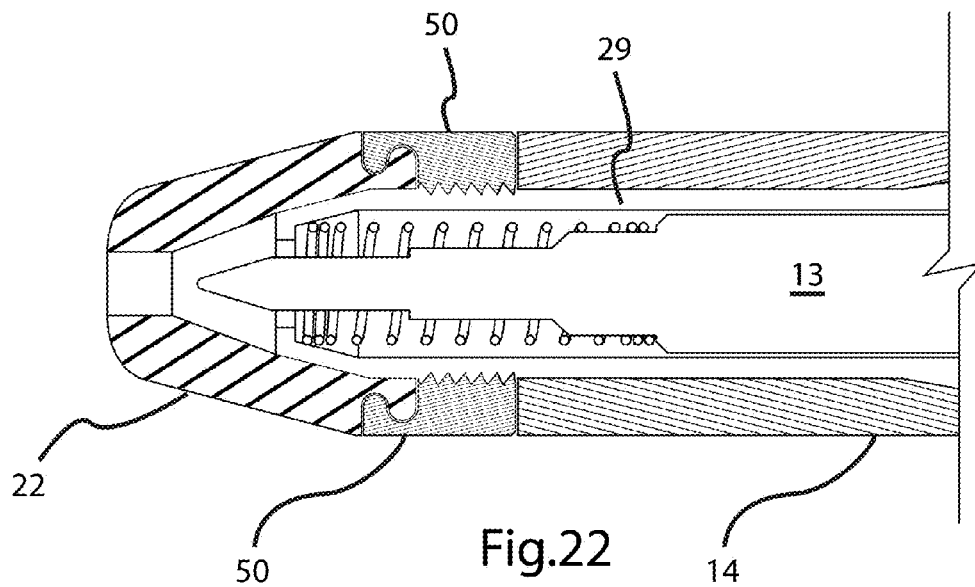


Fig.21A



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WRITING DEVICE HAVING WRITING TIP AND STYLUS TIP

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This non-provisional patent application is a continuation of U.S. Non-Provisional patent application Ser. No. 13/300,100, filed on Nov. 18, 2011, which further claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/476,309, filed on Apr. 17, 2011. These applications are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to marking utensils and computer input devices. More specifically, the invention is directed at multi-function writing devices that can physically mark on traditional writing surfaces and can also digitally mark on, or be used as other input means in association with, computerized digital displays.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Historically, a stylus is an elongated, sharp, pointed instrument used for writing, marking, and engraving. More recently styli are being modified for use with inputting data to computer devices.

In the context of touch screen computer interfaces, a stylus provides many benefits to users. For example, a user can more accurately use a stylus for computer touch screen input than they can their own finger. The accuracy is due to the fact that a computer stylus has a smaller tip than do most human fingers, and so can achieve an accordingly higher degree of accuracy on a touch screen. This increase in accuracy, in turn, allows for smaller user interface elements, and provides increased ease of use for many users. Additionally, some users prefer to use a stylus simply to avoid depositing the natural oils from their hands on the screen.

One disadvantage to stylus use is that it necessitates carrying an additional personal item. This is especially problematic given the already large number of personal items commonly carried by individuals such as: keys, pens, glasses, wallet, and a smart phone. One solution to this problem is the combination pen and stylus.

A touch screen is, generally speaking, a combination touchpad and computer display that can detect the presence and location of a touch within the display area. Although this patent application will refer generally to touch screens, much of the technology disclosed herein will work with other similar human machine interfaces, such as a touchpad. There are many touch screen technologies including resistive, capacitive, surface acoustic wave, infrared, strain gauge, optical imaging, dispersive signal technology, inductive sensor systems that may be placed under an LCD, and acoustic pulse recognition. Of these, the first two (resistive and capacitive) are the most common.

Resistive touch screens have been used on smart phones and tablet computers. An example of a resistive touch screen is the PALM PILOT®. Resistive touch screens comprise two very slightly separated optically transparent sheets, at least one flexible, and both coated with a transparent electrically conductive material. Normally, there is no contact between the two sheets, however, when the surface of the touch screen is touched at a point by a stylus or other object, the two sheets contact each other at that point, registering to the related computer system the precise location of the touch. This type

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of touch screen can sense contact from nearly any solid object pressed against it. Accordingly, nearly any pointed object can serve as a stylus. Combination pen/stylus devices already exist for resistive touch screens. For example, the Dr. Grip 1+1 Stylus Pen Combo manufactured by PILOT® is a combination ballpoint pen and stylus for use with resistive touch screens. The tips of such devices are typically plastic or a similar polymer, so as not to damage or scratch the screen.

Capacitive touch screens are quickly replacing resistive touch screens, and are used with many modern small digital devices. For example, the newer iPhones® and iPads® from APPLE® are all equipped with capacitive touch screens. Capacitive touch screens generally comprise a flat insulative transparent sheet such as glass having an inside portion coated with a transparent conductor such as indium tin oxide (ITO), films made from graphene (carbon nanotubes), or other suitable material. Conductive materials that touch or are in very close proximity to this type of touch screen alter the electrostatic field of the screen, thereby creating a registerable change in capacitance. At the physical level a changing electrical potential difference causes a flow of electrons as an alternating current (AC) through a capacitor and it is this current flowing to a sink or source of electrons that is detected by the touch screen device. For some conductive materials such as biological tissue, these charged carriers could be predominantly ions—cations and/or anions. This sink or source of electrons, sometimes called a “ground” is necessary to complete the flow of electrons in most types of capacitive touch screens that can be activated by human touch. The effectiveness of a body as a ground is directly proportional to the product of its volume and conductivity. For alternating current and complex materials such as biological tissue it is also dependent on the frequency of the alternating current.

The most common input device used with capacitive touch screens is the human finger. Although the conductivity of the human body is not particularly high, its relatively high volume nevertheless allows it to act as an effective ground. At low frequencies typical biological tissues have conductivities on the order of 1 to 10 S/m (Siemens per meter) compared to metals like copper and aluminum which are 58 and 35 MS/m (million Siemens per meter) respectively. Traditional plastic or polymer-based styli are not effective in marking on capacitive touch screens because they are not sufficiently conductive. The problem is exacerbated if the user of the stylus is wearing gloves or has extremely dry skin. This is common in colder environments, where people may often need to mark on handheld devices while outside. These situations are problematic because the user is further insulated from the stylus which prevents the flow of alternating current to the human body ground. Though other materials providing better conductivity could be used, such as aluminum or other metals, they would likely scratch or otherwise damage the touch screen. Furthermore, many capacitive touch screens are tuned to detect inputs from human fingers and thus may not register a hard pointed input, simply due to the goal of minimizing false inputs.

One solution that enables a stylus to be used with a capacitive touch screen is the use of conductive rubber or a similar conductive elastomeric material. Conductive rubber is a rarer and more expensive form of rubber that contains suspended graphite carbon, carbon nanotubes, nickel or silver particles. Its electrical impedance decreases when it is compressed, and the capacitance increase as a result of the larger surface area in contact with the touch screen, thereby making it useful for capacitive touch screen applications. In addition, the rubber durometer can be set so as to deform at its tip in a manner

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similar to the deformation exhibited by a human finger as it presses down on a flat surface.

What is missing in the present art is a writing device that can seamlessly transition between marking on paper and marking on a capacitive screen. Such combinations for resistive-screen styli like the PILOT® pen proved easy because a rigid, non-conductive end of a pen could be used. For capacitive screens, no such device exists in the prior art because of the challenges with mounting a writing pen within a sufficiently flexible, sufficiently conductive material.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention described herein may be operated to write on paper substrates, or as a stylus for interacting with a capacitive touchpad or touch screen. The device is easy to use, and conversion between the two modes is accomplished by any standard retractable interface, such as a push button or twisting movement. An embodiment of the device works even if the user is effectively insulated from the electrically conductive stylus pen, e.g., if the user is wearing gloves. The device comprises electrically conductive rubber with a proper screen-protective coating, and features a compliant tip which generates the proper contact area when the stylus is depressed against a touch screen.

According to certain embodiments, the invention provides a writing device with a conductive, flexible tip. The invention allows for the formation of a contact patch with the flexible tip to improve conductivity. It is this contact patch that determines the electrical impedance (i.e. capacitance in this case), because the substrate of the touch screen is usually a very good insulator (e.g., glass). It is an object of the present invention to provide a writing device having a writing tip (e.g., for writing on a paper substrate) and a stylus tip (e.g., for writing on a capacitive touch screen) which may be employed by a user with very dry skin or who is wearing gloves, e.g. a user who does not make conductive contact with the combination writing device.

It is an additional object of the invention to provide a stylus rubber tip in electrical contact with a good conductor such as, but not limited to, copper or aluminum of such mass that the product of its electrical conductivity and volume, at the frequency of operation, is functionally equivalent to that of the human body.

It is an additional object of the invention to provide a writing device, wherein a writing tip deploys and retracts from within a housing created by the stylus tip, and wherein the housing comprises a sufficient air cavity to promote a proper contact area with the touch screen when the writing tip is retracted.

It is an additional object of the invention to provide a plurality of removable styli caps for a writing device that can be placed over the writing device, the plurality of caps having an adjustable range of end tip pliability so as to adjust the conductivity and contact patch for different environmental conditions and touch screen device characteristics.

While certain features and embodiments are referenced above, these and other features and embodiments of the present invention will be, or will become, apparent to one having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following figures and detailed description. It is intended that all such additional embodiments and features included within this description, be within the scope of the present invention, and be protected by the accompanying claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

The present invention can be better understood with reference to the following drawings. The components in the draw-

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ings are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead being placed upon clearly illustrating the principles of the present invention. In the drawings, like reference numerals designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

FIG. 1 is an environmental view of the writing device with the writing tip retracted and the stylus in operation on a touch screen in accordance with a certain embodiment.

FIG. 1A is an environmental view of the writing device with a writing tip deployed in accordance with a certain embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the electrically conductive touch pen in a first configuration according to a certain embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the electrically conductive touch pen in a second configuration according to a certain embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4 is a side view of the writing device in the configuration of FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is the same view of FIG. 4, but after the stylus tip has engaged a touch screen surface.

FIG. 6 is a cross sectional view taken along outline A-A of FIG. 4, with additional cross sections 7-7 and 8-8 shown.

FIG. 7 is a cross sectional view taken along outline B-B of FIG. 6.

FIG. 8 is a cross sectional view taken along outline C-C of FIG. 6.

FIG. 9 is a cross sectional view similar to FIG. 7, but representing an alternative embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view representing an alternative embodiment of the invention.

FIGS. 11-13 are side views of an alternative embodiment of the invention with certain parts removed or partially removed to focus on the different extension lengths.

FIGS. 14 and 15 are side views of the embodiment of FIGS. 11-13, but with the pen tip included in first and second positions.

FIG. 16 is an isometric view of the touch pen according to a particular embodiment.

FIG. 17 is an exploded view of the components of the touch pen shown in FIG. 16.

FIGS. 18, 19, 20, and 21 are sectioned side views of the writing end of touch pens having modified tip geometries according to particular embodiments.

FIGS. 18A, 19A, 20A and 21A are sectioned perspective views of the inside of conductive rubber sleeves having modified tip geometries according to particular embodiments.

FIG. 22 is a section view of another embodiment of the touch pen, wherein a separate ring is used as a connection piece.

FIG. 22A is an exploded view of the touch pen of FIG. 22, wherein the ring has been removed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The description that follows describes, illustrates and exemplifies one or more particular embodiments of the present invention in accordance with its principles. This description is not provided to limit the invention to the embodiments described herein, but rather to explain and teach the principles of the invention in such a way to enable one of ordinary skill in the art to understand these principles and, with that understanding, be able to apply them to practice not only the embodiments described herein, but also other embodiments that may come to mind in accordance with these principles. The scope of the present invention is

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intended to cover all such embodiments that may fall within the scope of the appended claims, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

It should be noted that in the description and drawings, like or substantially similar elements may be labeled with the same reference numerals. However, sometimes these elements may be labeled with differing numbers, such as, for example, in cases where such labeling facilitates a more clear description. Additionally, the drawings set forth herein are not necessarily drawn to scale, and in some instances proportions may have been exaggerated to more clearly depict certain features. Such labeling and drawing practices do not necessarily implicate an underlying substantive purpose. As stated above, the present specification is intended to be taken as a whole and interpreted in accordance with the principles of the present invention as taught herein and understood to one of ordinary skill in the art.

FIGS. 1 and 1A are environmental views showing a touch pen 10 in use with a touch screen 3 and a sheet of paper 4, respectively. For purposes of this application, where a touch screen is shown, it will be presumed that it is a capacitive type touch screen as defined in more detail in the background section. In FIG. 1, the touch pen, which may also be referred to herein as an input device or marking device, is in a first configuration where the writing tip 12 is in a stored or retracted position within the stylus tip 22. In this first configuration, the touch pen 10 is prepared to mark on or otherwise interact with the touch screen 3. In FIG. 1A, the writing tip 12 has been deployed to an operating position where it extends from the stylus tip. In this second configuration, the touch pen 10 is prepared to mark on a traditional writing surface such as paper 4.

As shown, the combination touch pen 10 comprises an elongated shaft 14 having a writing or marking end (the distal end) and an opposite end (the proximate end). Though not shown, the proximate end may be equipped with various features such as a mechanism for deploying the writing tip 12, a light, an eraser (if the tip 12 is lead-based), etc. The pen also comprises a sheath or sleeve 20 that covers and extends beyond the distal end of the shaft 14. This sleeve 20 is formed of an elastic material with conductive properties that are sufficiently resilient, yet rebound to an original molded shape after moderate deformation. Non-limiting examples of such material are silicone rubber, natural latex rubber, thermoplastic elastomers (TPE), thermoplastic vulcanizates (TPE-v), thermoplastic urethanes (TPU), and ethylene-vinyl acetates (EVA), each having additives such as carbon, copper, nickel or silver fragments. Different variations of these materials and additives may be used to affect the appearance, color and translucence of the sleeve. Where the term "rubber" is used herein, it will be understood that any of the above materials could be substituted.

As an alternative to the metal fragments, a metal mesh or other configuration (not shown) could be used as an insert to the mold such that the elastomeric compound would be formed around and cover over it. In this case, the mesh would be thin enough to be sufficiently flexible and may not extend all the way to the end of the style tip 22. In the embodiment shown, the sleeve 20 extends some distance up the shaft 14 such that it is gripped by the hand of a user. In this fashion, shaft 14 may be formed of any rigid material, whether conductive or not. For example, shaft 14 could be an inexpensive, non-conductive plastic or other polymer. This is because touch pen 10 is designed in this embodiment such that the conductive sleeve 20 directly contacts the user for a sufficient ground.

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FIGS. 2 and 3 show closer views of the distal end of the touch pen 10. In FIG. 2, the writing tip 12 is extended through a central hole 24 along the stylus tip 22. In FIG. 3, the writing tip is retracted and the stylus tip 22 is ready to engage a touch screen. The conductive sleeve 20 expands in diameter along its out surface from the stylus tip 22 until it reaches a necking point 26. The increased diameter from the necking point 26 rearward is sized to accommodate the shaft 14 and/or other internal components of the touch pen 10, as shown in later figures. Further up the sleeve is a shoulder that expands to an even larger diameter used across a gripping section 19 of the touch pen. The gripping section may have contours, as shown, to increase comfort for a user and invite that particular portion of the touch pen 10, which is covered by the conductive sleeve, to be gripped in hand to form a ground.

FIGS. 4 and 5 show the distal end of touch pen 10 in the stylus configuration first preparing to, and then engaging, a touch screen surface 3. The stylus tip 22 noticeably deforms when it is pressed against the surface of the touch screen 3. Again, this is by design in order to increase the contact area, and thus the capacitive properties of the elastomeric material that forms the stylus tip 22. It also increases the surface area in a manner so as to model the size and footprint of a human finger as a method to overcome touch screen logic that may be designed to ignore false (non-finger) inputs.

The stylus material should be soft and highly elastic to achieve this desired level of deformation, yet it should have exceedingly good positional memory to return to its proper shape in order to correctly position the central hole 24 from which the writing tip 12 protrudes. This challenge is exacerbated by the fact that adding the required carbon-based material to the rubber (or other elastic material as described above) to obtain the desired level of conductivity tends to stiffen the compound. To offset this factor, one method is to use softer rubber (i.e., having a lower durometer). For a solid rubber tip, or one with a narrow internal diameter hole, one needs a very soft rubber. The use of such a soft rubber is difficult due to problems with manufacture, structural effect, aesthetics, and durability. Another alternative, as shown in later figures, is to alter the wall thickness of the sleeve 20 beyond the necking point 26, thus creating an internal air cavity. As will become more clear, the ideal scenario involves a combination of proper durometer rubber and specific wall thickness variance.

FIG. 6 shows a section view taken along section line A-A shown in FIG. 4. The stylus tip of FIG. 6 has a solid rubber tip with no air cavity. As explained above, it would require a very soft elastomeric material in order to have the flexibility needed to produce the desired surface contact. The sleeve 20 of FIG. 6 is comprised of the conductive cover 28 and an inner molding 29. In this case, only the conductive cover 28 portion of sleeve 20 is formed of the conductive elastic materials as described above. The inner molding 29 need not be conductive, and should be rigid or semi-rigid so as to properly house and provide support for the ink cartridge 13 that is disposed within it. The conductive cover 28 comprises the entire tip portion from the necking point 26 down to the far end of the stylus tip 22. Though it thins out considerably, the conductive cover 28 also covers the inner molding 29 as the cover extends back up toward the shaft 14 (not shown). Again, this is to ensure contact with a ground source.

In the illustrated embodiment, the molding 29 has a hollow inner core 27, so as to save unnecessary material costs. The molding 29 connects to the shaft 14 further up the touch pen 10. The conductive cover 28 may be bonded to the molding 29, or it may simply be stretched or rolled over the molding 29, adhering thereto by way of an interference fit. Either way, the conductive cover 28 and inner molding 29 may typically

be removed from the shaft as one assembly. In other embodiments, the molding 29 may be replaced completely by the shaft 14, which would extend further down and be covered directly by the conductive cover 28.

FIGS. 7 and 8 show radial cut-away views along section lines B-B and C-C, respectively. As may be seen, the electrically conductive flexible material is continuous around the outer surface of the touch pen at the section B point, but does not completely surround the touch pen at the section C point. The conductive material content at the Section C point is sufficient to form a steady contact with a user's fingers, and is less costly than completely covering the circumference of the inner molding 29. This arrangement offers the additional advantage of providing a textured surface for the user to contact, which improves a user's ability to grip the electrically conductive stylus pen.

FIG. 9 depicts a cut-away view along line B-B of an alternative embodiment of the touch pen 10. In this alternative embodiment the single pen tip of the preferred embodiment has been replaced by a plurality of pen tips 12a, 12b, and 12c, each of which is attached to separate ink cartridges. This serves to show that the stylus/pen combination of the present design can accommodate numerous variations and combinations of known writing utensil features and functions. In this case, FIG. 9 depicts a touch pen 10 that can write in various colors on paper, yet still make marks or selections on a touch screen.

FIGS. 10-15 depict an alternative embodiment of the touch pen 10, where the inner molding 29 is replaced by a former 39 that is ideally metallic. This alternative embodiment is designed to address the aforementioned problems attendant to a user wearing gloves, having very dry skin, or situations in which the user does not make good conductive contact with the touch pen 10. In such cases the conductive cover 28 needs to be in good electrical contact with a volume of metal V (m^3) of conductivity σ (Siemens per meter S/m) which is a direct measure of the effective number of free electrons or other charged carriers per unit volume, N_e . N_e is directly proportional to σ so $N_e = V \cdot \sigma$ or $N_e = k \cdot V \cdot \sigma$ where k is a constant of proportionality. This is obtained empirically by adding metal material so that the stylus tip operates even when held by an extremely good insulator.

As an exemplary embodiment, a pen comprising a copper former 39a may have a minimum size smaller than the minimum size of a pen comprising an aluminum former 39b. Because the ratio of the density of copper to that of aluminum is much greater than the ratio of their conductivity (σ), such a copper former would likely be heavier for the same electron sink or source effect. In use, the stylus tip 22 is in good electrical contact with a good conductor such as copper or aluminum of such mass that the product of its electrical conductivity and volume, at the frequency of operation, is about the same as that of the human body. This provides an adequate ground for the alternating current i.e. an adequate sink or source of electrons for the stylus to be operated with an insulated or gloved hand. Alternatively, the former 39 could be of a non-conductive material such as plastic. However, this would hamper a user's ability to operate the touch pen 10 with gloves.

As may be seen in FIG. 10, the flexible conductive cover 28 extends up the former so that a user will contact the flexible conductive cover 28. The former 39 provides sufficient free electrons such that the electrically conductive stylus pen will function with a conductive touch screen even if the user is wearing non-conductive gloves. The user could also make direct contact with the former but it is generally desirable for the user to have contact with a soft grip surface.

FIGS. 11-13 provide a cut-away view of the alternative embodiment of FIG. 10. Though not shown, the ink cartridge 13 is housed within a central hole in the former 39. Unlike the solid rubber tip of FIG. 6, here is shown that the wall thickness of the stylus tip 22 is trimmed away so as to create an air cavity 32 to increase the flexibility of the stylus tip 22. As explained above, this allows for the conductive cover 28 to be of a more ideal durometer, providing more durability and ease of manufacture. The larger the air cavity 32, the more flexible the stylus tip 22 will become. However, too much flexibility can also lead to false positives. As shown, the former 39 comprises an extension 41 of various sizes. The size of this extension directly controls the size of the air cavity 32. In some embodiments, this extension may be a controllable feature of the touch pen 10, such as by twisting the proximate end counterclockwise relative of the former to increase the length of the extension or clockwise to decrease its length. Because the inherent settings on touch screens may vary as to what surface area or conductivity they require, such a flexible feature would allow a user to "dial-in" the touch pen 10 to work optimally in association with a particular touch screen.

FIGS. 14 and 15 provide similar views to those of FIGS. 11-13, however they also depict an ink cartridge 13, which extends through the hollow core of the former 39. The ink cartridge 13 (and its associated writing tip 12) is shown first in the extended (operating) position, and then in the retracted (storage) position. Notably, retraction of the ink cartridge 13 largely empties out the air cavity 32, allowing for the stylus tip 22 to operate with the desired flexibility.

Like with the touch pen of FIGS. 1-9, the cover portion 28 in FIGS. 10-15 may either be bonded to the former 39 such as with an adhesive, or simply be stretched over the former 39 with an interference fit. In some embodiments, an adhesive may be used to make the fit permanent. In other embodiments, it may be desirable to allow for removal of the cover portion 28. As explained below, the exterior surface of the cover portion 28 (or at least the stylus tip portion 22 that contacts the touch screen) may require a different type of external coating.

A problem with rubber containing carbon sufficient for conductivity is that it may leave black marks on substrates to which it comes into contact. In the case of touch screens, these black marks may ultimately obscure the screen. Additionally, conducting metal suspensions such as nickel and silver suspended in rubber may scratch the touch screen glass substrate. These problems can be solved by coating the rubber, or selectively the rubber tip, with a very thin layer of Parylene. This conformal coating, with strong adherence even to rubber, can be made very thin down to 10 to 50 microns. Because the dielectric constant of Parylene is so high and its thickness so small, it has virtually zero effect on reducing the capacitance of the contact area from that caused by the thickness of the glass substrate alone. Additionally, the Parylene coating has a relatively low coefficient of friction, thereby allowing a coated rubber to gently glide over a glass surface. In contrast, due to its high coefficient of friction, a "juddering" effect is often experienced when an uncoated rubber tip is moved over a glass surface. Other coatings may also be supplemented, such as, for example, Fluorobond® by Orion Industries.

FIGS. 16-21 depict components of a touch pen 10 that could have either an inner molding 29 or a former 39. However, as discussed below, it is the geometry of the stylus tips 22 that vary. FIG. 16 shows an isometric view of a touch pen 10 having a shaft 14 and a sleeve 20. In this case, the shaft 14 could extend down toward the stylus tip 22 inside the sleeve 20, or the sleeve could comprise an exterior conductive cover 28 bonded to an inner non-conductive molding 29. At the end opposite the stylus tip 22 (referred to herein as the proximate

end because it is closer to the user when the touch pen is in use), the pen provides a standard plunger 42 for deploying the writing tip of an ink cartridge (not shown) through the central hole 24 along the end of the sleeve 20. It will be understood that a variety of conventional methods could be used to deploy the writing tip, such as a twisting action of the shaft 14 relative to the sleeve 20, etc.

FIG. 17 shows an exploded view of the touch pen embodiment depicted in FIG. 16, and reveals that it has an inner molding 29, which is in this case threaded so as to provide a connection to the shaft 14. The shaft may be a conductive material such as metal, or a non-conductive material such as plastic, because the conductive cover 28 is directly connected to a user as a ground when the touch pen 10 is held in a traditional manner. Also shown is the full ink cartridge 13 with writing tip 12 that is housed within the sleeve 20 and shaft 14 during operation. At the proximate end of the ink cartridge is the cartridge controller 44, which can take any conventional form to locate and facilitate the deployment and retraction of the ink cartridge 13.

FIG. 18 shows the components of FIG. 17 in an assembled position inside of the sectioned sleeve 20, with the writing tip 12 in a stored position. In this configuration, touch pen 10 would be ready to mark on or provide input to a capacitive touch screen. As shown, spring 17 is captured within a spring housing 18 formed by the inner wall of the inner molding 29 of sleeve 20. Note that the inner molding 29 extends slightly beyond the necking point 26 where the sleeve begins to taper toward the stylus tip 22a. The length of this extension has an effect similar to the length of the extension 41 of the former 39 in FIGS. 11-13. That is, the further it extends, the smaller the air cavity 32, which is a significant determinant in the flexibility (and the related conductivity and ability to simulate a human finger) of the stylus tip 22a.

Another feature that significantly affects the size of the air cavity is the wall thickness of the conductive cover 28a between the necking point 26 (or the distal end of the inner molding 29 where an extension is used) and the distal end of the stylus tip. FIGS. 18 and 18A depict a conductive cover 18 that has a uniformly thin wall across this section. Such a cover provides a high level of flexibility and a large contact patch without having to compromise the integrity of the design with the use of an overly soft rubber or other elastomeric compound. However, such a thin wall may be less durable, and various factors such as environmental conditions, user preference for the amount of friction/resistance, user preference for input pressure, or particulars of a given touch screen, may drive a desire for a different tip geometry.

FIGS. 19, 20 and 21 all provide alternative tip geometries by altering the wall thickness of the conductive cover 28 along the air cavity section 33 of the touch pen 10. The air cavity section 33 is defined as the longitudinal region from the distal end of the stylus tip 22 to the first rigid structure in contact with the flexible conductive cover 28, which may be on either side of the necking point 26. As shown in the diagrammed embodiments, this first rigid structure is the inner molding 29, but it could be a component of shaft 14 or former 39 that extends downward such as extension 41 of FIGS. 11-13 in other embodiments. By altering the wall thickness along the air cavity section, the touch pen 10 can achieve different conductive properties that will tailor its use to a particular user and a particular touch screen. In embodiments where the entire sleeve 20 is removable, the touch pen 10 may come with multiple sleeves 20, each having different tip geometries such as those shown in FIGS. 18 through 21, so as to provide a user with options to fit different scenarios.

Whereas FIGS. 18 and 18A feature a uniformly thin wall thickness across the air cavity section 33, stylus tip 22b of FIGS. 19 and 19A essentially fills in as much of the air cavity 32 as possible without obstructing the central hole 24. In this case, the conductive cover 28b and stylus tip 22b will provide a less flexible tip that will likely require a softer rubber. However, this may be preferable to users in some scenarios. For example, a stiffer tip will provide more precise inputs with some touch screens.

FIGS. 20 and 20A features stylus tip 22c at the end of conductive cover 28c. Stylus tip 22c is a hybrid design between that of tip 22a of FIG. 18 and tip 22b of FIG. 19, and will provide an intermediate option as to flexibility and material properties. Finally, FIGS. 21 and 21A feature multiple air cavity slots 32a, 32b, and 32c falling in between a plurality of structural ribs 25. Other variations of the conductive sleeve geometry along the air cavity section, such as positioning small air bubbles within the walls of the stylus tip 22 during the molding process, are also envisioned.

As shown in FIGS. 22 and 22A, other embodiments feature a conductive cover 28 portion of the sleeve 20 that is merely the stylus tip 22 component, and a separate ring 50 is used to connect the stylus tip 22 to the inner molding 29. The ring 50 and the stylus tip 22 feature an overlapping lip and groove such that the ring snaps over the lip of the stylus tip. The ring 50 and the inner molding 29 feature interlocking threads 31A and 31B used to adhere the ring 50 and the stylus tip 22 to the touch pen 10. In this fashion, the stylus tips 22 are interchangeable by unscrewing the ring 50 from the inner molding 29. Thus, multiple stylus tip variations, such as 22A-22D of FIGS. 18-21, could be changed easily. This embodiment also features a longer shaft 14 that fills the void created by the missing portion of the sleeve 20. This shaft may be metallic (then enabling the embodiment to work well with gloved hands) or non-conductive material such as plastic. If non-conductive, the ring may be made of metal and elongated so as to provide contact to the users hand for a ground.

Accordingly, it should now be clear how the touch pen 10 provides an efficient all-in-one marking solution for both traditional writing surfaces and capacitive touchscreens, and how optimal performance can be achieved through variations in the stylus tip geometries and placement of a rigid extension or inner molding. Although the stylus has been described with respect to a pen, other advantages are apparent in still other alternative embodiments wherein the stylus is used in combination with a smartpen, which in common forms may include a microphone to record audio, a speaker for playback, a display, and or an internal memory for capturing handwritten notes, audio, and drawings.

It should be emphasized that the above-described exemplary embodiments of the present invention, and particularly any "preferred" embodiments, are possible examples of implementations, merely set forth for a clear understanding of the principles of the invention. Many other variations and modifications may be made to the above-described embodiments of the invention without substantially departing from the spirit and principles of the invention. All such modifications are intended to be included herein within the scope of this disclosure and the present invention and protected by the following claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. A writing device for use on both paper and electronic substrates, the writing device comprising:
 - a hollow shaft having a distal end and a proximal end along a longitudinal axis;
 - a writing cartridge at least partially disposed within the hollow shaft and movable along the longitudinal axis

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between a writing position and a stylus position, the writing cartridge having a distal end corresponding with the distal end of the hollow shaft, and a proximal end corresponding with the proximal end of the hollow shaft;

a writing tip located at the distal end of the writing cartridge; and

a stylus tip connected to the distal end of the shaft, the stylus tip having an orifice centered along the longitudinal axis that opens into a cavity such that, when the writing cartridge is in the writing position, the writing tip extends beyond the cavity and through the orifice, but when the writing cartridge is in the stylus position, the writing tip is housed within the cavity;

wherein, when an exterior surface of the stylus tip is pressed against a flat surface of a capacitive touch screen and when the writing cartridge is in the stylus position, the exterior surface absorbs the pressure and conforms to the flat surface, forming a contact patch between the writing device and the capacitive touch screen sufficient to facilitate electrical conduction from the writing device to the capacitive touch screen.

2. The writing device of claim 1, wherein the stylus tip is formed of conductive rubber, and wherein the electrical conduction flows from a human finger, along the hollow shaft, through the stylus tip and is detected by electrical sensors within the touch screen.

3. The writing device of claim 1, further comprising a circumferential ring positioned between the stylus tip and the shaft for retaining the stylus tip in place.

4. The writing device of claim 3, wherein the ring and the stylus tip feature an overlapping lip and groove such that the ring snaps over a lip formed in the stylus tip.

5. The writing device of claim 3, further comprising an inner molding disposed within the hollow shaft forming a housing for the writing cartridge, and wherein the ring and the inner molding feature interlocking threads used to adhere the ring and the stylus tip to the writing device.

6. The writing device of claim 5, wherein the stylus tip and the ring may be detached from and reattached to the writing device by rotating the stylus tip and ring around the longitudinal axis relative to the shaft.

7. The writing device of claim 1, wherein the cartridge is at least partially filled with ink, and wherein the writing tip is pen tip.

8. The writing device of claim 1, wherein the cartridge houses at least one pencil lead, and wherein the writing tip is lead-based.

9. A writing device for use with a capacitive touch screen and a paper substrate comprising:

a hollow shaft extending along a longitudinal axis and having an open first end;

a writing cartridge disposed within the hollow shaft and movable between a first position and a second position;

a writing tip connected to an end of the writing cartridge, the writing tip positioned to extend through the open first end of the hollow shaft at least when the writing cartridge is in the first position;

a stylus tip forming an air cavity and featuring an orifice along the longitudinal axis through which the writing tip extends when the writing cartridge is in the first position;

wherein, when the writing cartridge is in the second position, the writing tip is housed at least partially within the air cavity; and

wherein when an exterior surface of the stylus tip is pressed against a flat surface of a capacitive touch screen and when the writing cartridge is in the second position, the exterior surface absorbs the pressure and conforms to the

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flat surface, forming a contact patch between the writing device and the capacitive touch screen sufficient to facilitate electrical conduction from the writing device to the capacitive touch screen.

10. The writing device of claim 9, further comprising a binding ring around the longitudinal axis for connecting the stylus tip to the shaft.

11. The writing device of claim 10, wherein the binding ring and the stylus tip feature an overlapping lip and groove such that the binding ring snaps over a lip formed in the stylus tip.

12. The writing device of claim 11, further comprising an inner molding disposed within the hollow shaft forming a housing for the writing cartridge, and wherein the ring and the inner molding feature interlocking threads used to adhere the ring and the stylus tip to the writing device.

13. The writing device of claim 12, wherein the stylus tip and the ring may be detached from and reattached to the writing device by rotating the stylus tip and ring around the longitudinal axis relative to the shaft.

14. The writing device of claim 9, wherein the cartridge is at least partially filled with ink, and wherein the writing tip is a pen tip.

15. The writing device of claim 9, wherein the cartridge houses at least one pencil lead, and wherein the writing tip is lead-based.

16. The writing device of claim 9, wherein the stylus tip is formed of conductive rubber, and wherein the electrical conduction flows from a human finger, along the hollow shaft, through the stylus tip and is detected by electrical sensors within the touch screen.

17. A method of operating a writing device on both a touch screen and a paper substrate comprising the steps of:

holding the writing device about a hollow shaft that extends along a longitudinal axis, the hollow shaft having a first end and a second end, the first end connected to a stylus tip formed of conductive rubber into a shape featuring a central orifice along the longitudinal axis, an outer surface for contacting a touch screen, and an internal hollow cavity;

pressing the outer surface of the stylus tip against a touch screen surface such that the hollow cavity at least partially collapses, allowing the outer surface to absorb the pressure and conform to the touch screen surface, forming a contact patch between the writing device and the capacitive touch screen sufficient to facilitate electrical conduction from the writing device to the capacitive touch screen;

with the stylus tip so pressed, dragging the writing device along the capacitive touch screen to mark the touch screen;

removing the stylus tip from the touch screen;

deploying a writing cartridge disposed within the hollow shaft such that a writing tip connected to a distal end of the writing cartridge moves from a first position at which the writing tip is at least partially housed within the hollow cavity to a second position at which the writing tip extends through the central orifice;

releasing the cartridge plunger;

pressing the writing tip against a paper substrate; and

with the writing tip so pressed, dragging the writing device along the paper substrate to mark the paper substrate.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the writing cartridge is at least partially filled with ink, and wherein the writing tip is a pen tip.

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19. The method of claim **17**, wherein the writing cartridge houses at least one pencil lead, and wherein the writing tip is lead-based.

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